## **CLAIMS**

1. In a computer device that uses flash memory to store data, a method comprising:

maintaining one or more mapping data structures containing mappings of logical flash memory addresses to physical flash memory addresses, each mapping data structure having a predetermined capacity of mappings;

maintaining a master data structure containing a pointer to each of the one or more mapping data structures;

allocating additional mapping data structures as needed to provide capacity for additional mappings.

- 2. The method as recited in Claim 1, further comprising adding pointers to the master data structure for the additionally allocated mapping data structures.
- 3. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the mapping data structures and master data structures are generated by a flash driver.
- 4. The method as recited in Claim 1, wherein the mapping data structures and master data structures are stored in a volatile memory device of the computer.
- 5. The method as recited in Claim 1, further comprising removing one or more additionally allocated mapping data structures if the capacity of mappings is not needed.
- 6. A system for tracking data in a flash medium, comprising:

a secondary data structure containing logical sector address to physical sector address mappings showing a relationship between logical sector addresses, requested by a file system, to physical sector addresses in which associated data is physically stored on the flash medium;

a master data structure containing at least one pointer that points to at least one secondary data structure; and

means for allocating a third data structure, if the secondary data structure becomes full, wherein the third data structure contains logical sector address to physical sector address mappings.

- 7. The system as recited in Claim 5, wherein the master data structure is configurable to contain a pointer that points to the third data structure, if allocated.
- 8. The system as recited in Claim 5, further comprising a flash media driver configured to determine how many physical sectors are contained on the flash medium.
- 9. The system as recited in Claim 5, wherein the means for allocating the third data structure is a flash driver configured to monitor how many logical sector address requests are issued by the file system to ensure there is enough data structure(s) allocated in addition to the secondary data structure.
- 10. The system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the means for allocating the third data structure is also configured to remove the third data structure in the event the

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secondary data structure is sufficient for mapping physical sector addresses containing data to logical sector addresses.

- 11. The system as recited in Claim 1, further comprising means for allocating a fourth data structure, if the second and third tables are full.
- 12. The system as recited in Claim 1, wherein the tables are stored in a volatile memory device.

## 13. A system, comprising:

a master data structure containing 1 to N pointers, wherein N is an integer greater than 1; and

a secondary data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, the logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure being a portion of the maximum possible quantity of logical sector addresses that can be issued by the file system, wherein at least one of the pointers in the master data structure points to the secondary data structure.

14. The system as recited in Claim 13, further comprising a third data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, allocated by the flash driver when the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure is insufficient to store logical sector address write requests issued by the file system.

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15. The system as recited in Claim 13, further comprising a third data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, allocated by the flash driver when the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure is insufficient to store logical sector address write requests issued by the file system, wherein at least one the pointers in the master data structure points to the third data structure.

- 16. The system as recited in Claim 13, further comprising a third data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, allocated by the flash driver when the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure is insufficient to store logical sector address write requests issued by the file system and de-allocated by the flash driver if the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure becomes sufficient to store the logical sector address write requests issued by the file system.
- 17. The system as recited in Claim 13, wherein the flash driver comprises a flash abstraction layer configured to monitor logical sector address requests by the file system and update the mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses.
- 18. The system as recited in Claim 13, wherein the master and secondary tables are stored in a volatile memory device.

19.	The system	as recited	in Claim	13,	wherein	the	master	and	secondary	tables
are stored in a random access device.										

20. The system as recited in Claim 13, wherein the flash driver comprises a flash media layer, configured to determine a size of the flash medium.

## 21. A computer device, comprising:

a flash driver configured to serve as an interface between a file system and the flash memory medium;

a master data structure containing enough pointers to match a maximum quantity of logical sector addresses to be issued by the file system; and

a secondary data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, the logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure being a portion of the maximum possible quantity of logical sector addresses to be issued by the file system, wherein each of the pointers from the master data structure points to a specific mappings of logical sector address to physical sector addresses.

22. The computer device as recited in Claim 21, further comprising a third data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, allocated by the flash driver when the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure is insufficient to store logical sector address write requests issued by the file system.

23. The computer device as recited in Claim 21, further comprising a third data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, allocated by the flash driver when the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure is insufficient to store logical sector address write requests issued by the file system, wherein at least one the pointers in the master data structure points to the third data structure.

- 24. The system as recited in Claim 21, further comprising a third data structure containing mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, allocated by the flash driver when the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure is insufficient to store logical sector address write requests issued by the file system and de-allocated by the flash driver if the portion of logical sector addresses contained in the secondary data structure becomes sufficient to store the logical sector address write requests issued by the file system.
- 25. The computer device as recited in Claim 21, wherein the flash driver comprises a flash abstraction layer configured to monitor logical sector address requests by the file system and update the mappings of logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses.
- 26. The computer device as recited in Claim 21, wherein the master and secondary tables are stored in a volatile memory device.

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27. The computer device as recited in Claim 21, wherein the master and secondary tables are stored in a random access device.

28. The computer device as recited in Claim 21 wherein the computer device is portable data storage and processing device.

29. In a computer device that uses flash memory to store data, a method comprising:

generating a master data structure containing a plurality of pointers;

allocating a secondary data structure used to map logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, wherein the secondary data structure is limited in size;

enabling one of the plurality of pointers to point to the secondary data structure;

allocating a third data structure used to map logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, if the secondary data structure fills-up; and

enabling one of the plurality of pointers point to the third data structure, if allocated.

30. The method as recited in Claim 29, wherein the logical sector addresses are issued by a file system and the physical sector addresses indicate where data associated with the logical sector addresses is physically stored on the flash medium.

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- 31. The method as recited in Claim 29, further comprising ascertaining a quantity of physical sectors on the flash medium prior to generating the secondary data structure.
- 32. The method as recited in Claim 29, further comprising ascertaining a quantity of physical sectors on the flash medium prior to generating the secondary data structure and determining an address bit length for the pointers in relation to the quantity of physical sectors ascertained.
- 33. The method as recited in Claim 29, wherein the secondary data structure is b\*k bytes in size, wherein k is a number of physical sector addresses contained in the data structure and b is a number of bytes required to store each physical sector address.
- 34. One or more computer-readable media comprising computer-executable instructions that, when executed, perform the method as recited in Claim 29.
- 35. The method as recited in Claim 29, wherein the computer device is portable processing device.
- 36. The method as recited in Claim 29, wherein the method is performed by a flash driver in conjunction with the file system of the computer device.
- 37. The method as recited in Claim 29, wherein the tables are stored in a volatile memory portion of the computer device.

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The method as recited in Claim 29, wherein the secondary data structure 38. fills-up when the logical sector addresses exceed the limited size of the secondary data structure.

A computer-readable medium for a Flash driver, comprising computer-39. executable instructions that, when executed, direct the Flash driver to:

generate a master data structure containing a plurality of pointers;

allocate a secondary data structure used to map logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, wherein the logical sector addresses are issued by a file system and the physical sector addresses indicate where data associated with the logical sector addresses is physically stored on the flash medium;

enable one of the plurality of pointers point to the secondary data structure; allocate a third data structure used to map logical sector addresses to physical sector addresses, if the secondary data structure fills-up; and

enable one of the plurality of pointers point to the third data structure, if allocated.

40. The computer-readable medium as recited in Claim 39, further comprising computer-executable instructions that, when executed, direct the Flash driver to allocate one or more additional data structures in the event that the third data structure fills-up.

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